



Áhrif Parísarsamkomulagsins og Marokkófundarins á stjórnvöld og fyrirtæki

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- Margt að gerast í loftslagsmálum-

2. desember 2016



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Parísarsamkomulagið

- Vinda ofan af loftslagsbreytingum
 - Fyrsta samkomulag um aðgerðir allra ríkja til að draga úr losun
 - Tryggja á að hlýnun verði innan við 2°C og reynt verði að halda henni innan við 1,5°C
 - Regluleg eftirfylgni og uppfærsla landsmarkmiða á 5 ára fresti
 - 100 milljarðar dollara á ári í loftslagsaðstoð til þróunarríkja (aðlögun og minni losun)
 - Íslenskir ráðamenn fagna „sögulegu samkomulagi“





COP22 – Marokkófundurinn

- Ráðstefnunni var ætlað að sýna framfarir frá COP21 og að útfæra Parísar samkomulagið nánar í verkáætlun
 - Opinberar niðurstöður COP22 að safna fjölbreyttum gögnum
 - Hnýta lausa enda fyrir 2018, skilgreina málefni, meta hvers konar skjöl og vinnustofur þurfi að koma til fyrir 2018
 - Endurskoðun árangurs 2017
- Trump kosinn forseti á meðan á COP22 stóð





COP22 – Marokkófundurinn

- Mikilvægi fjármála
 - Draga úr losun og aðlögun að loftslagsbreytingum
- Aðlögunarsjóður
- Gagnleg umræða
 - Samráð við ríki um skipulagningu umræðunnar
- Munaðarlaus málefni
 - Málefni sem enginn ber ábyrgð á
- Tjón og skaði / skemmdir





Málstofa á Arctic Circle 2016

- Grænfriðungar og lögsóknir
 - Olíuleit á Norðurslóðum í tengslum við loftslagslögsóknir í heiminum
 - Julia Olson, Executive Director and Chief Legal Counsel, Our Children's Trust
 - Roger Cox, Lead Lawyer, the Urgenda Foundation; Senior Fellow, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)
 - Michael Byers, Canada Research Chair in Global Politics and International Law, University of British Columbia
 - Michelle Jonker-Argueta, Legal Counsel, Greenpeace International





Loftslagslögsóknir gegn stjórnvöldum

Norway faces climate lawsuit over Arctic oil exploration plans

Campaigners say decision to open up the Barents Sea violates the nation's constitution and threatens the Paris climate agreement



The plaintiffs say that allowing oil companies to drill in the Arctic risks undermining global efforts to address climate change. Photograph: Michael Nolan/REX/Shutterstock

A lawsuit has been filed against the Norwegian government over a decision to open up the Barents Sea for oil exploration which campaigners say violates the country's constitution and threatens the [Paris climate agreement](#).



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Climate campaigners win court case against Dutch government

51
Shares



Published on 24/06/2015, 10:00am

Judges rule the Netherlands should deepen emissions cuts to at least 25% by 2020, in landmark legal decision



Judge delivers the verdict (Screenshot/Urgenda livestream)

By [Megan Darby](#)



Lögsóknir gegn stjórnvöldum

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TIPPING POINT

A Group of Washington Teens Took the State to Court Over Climate Change — and Won

By Rob Verger
June 26, 2015 |

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home > environment > pollution climate change wildlife energy

Pollution

High court rules UK government plans to tackle air pollution are illegal

Court rules for second time in 18 months that the government is not doing enough to combat the national air pollution crisis

Damian Carrington
@dpcarrington

Wednesday 2 November 2016
09:42 GMT

8,547 844



Air pollution obscures the view of the London eye in central London. Photograph: Ben Fathers/AFP/Getty Images

The government's plan for tackling the UK's air pollution crisis has been judged

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Loftslagsábyrgð fyrirtækja

- Er hægt að tengja tiltekin veðurfarstjón við fyrirtæki?
- Málaferli vegna losunar gróðurhúsalofttegunda
- Verða fjölda loftslagslögsóknir byggðar á skaðabótarétti (tort law) að veruleika?
 - Fyrirmyndin eitraður úrgangur, asbest og tóbak
- Óháð því hvernig mál fara þá felst í því kostnaður að verja þá sem eru vátryggðir => áhætta
 - Fylgjast með þróun, löggjöf og dómafordæmum

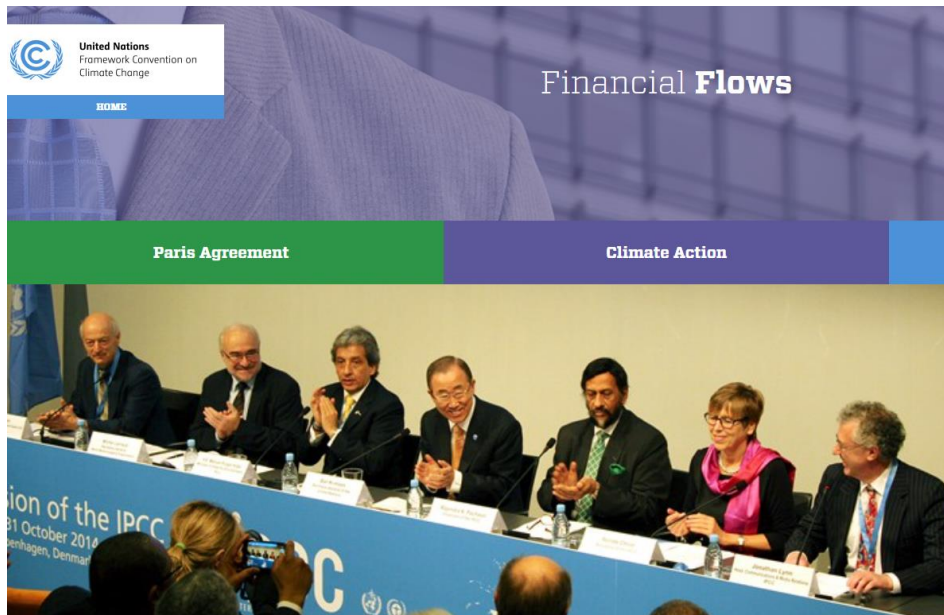


Strandaðar eignir

- Hræðsla við verðlitlar eða verðlausar eignir
 - Aðalritari sameinuðu þjóðanna, Ban Ki-moon, ráðleggur sölu á eignum tengdum jarðefnaeldsneyti
 - Francis páfi og Vatikanið ráðleggja sölu á eignum tengdum jarðefnaeldsneyti
- OECD umfjöllun um sölu á eignum og strandaðar eignir
 - Kolefni og jarðefnaeldsneyti sem áhættuþáttur
 - Orkuumskipti og endurnýjanlegir orkugjafar



Dæmi tala sínu máli



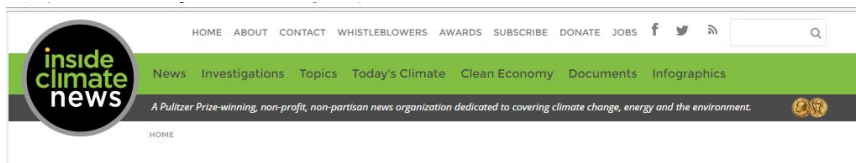
Ban Ki-moon Urges More Fossil Fuel Divestment



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Tilfærsla á eignum - eignasala



Washington D.C. Pension Fund Announces Full Fossil Fuel Divestment

The nation's capital had pledged to make its largest public pension fund's \$6.4 billion in investments more socially responsible.



BY ZAHRA HIRJI [Follow @Zhrj28](#)

JUN 6, 2016



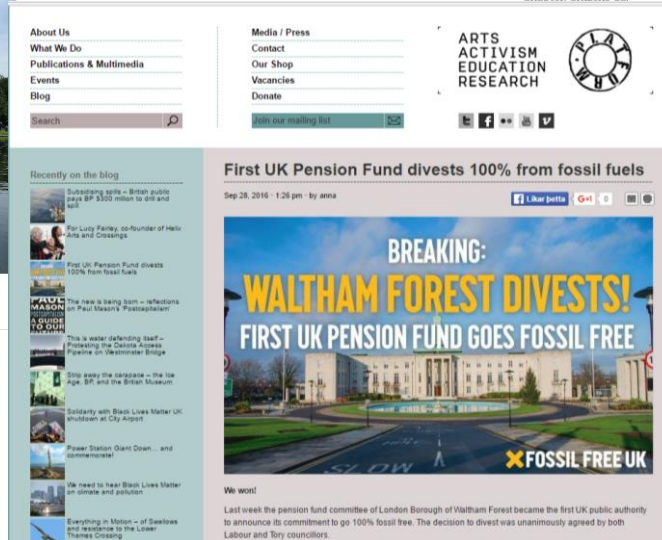
Washington D.C. became a leader in the divestment movement with its Monday announcement that its largest public pension fund had fully divested from fossil fuels. Credit: Getty Images

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Krueger, Ortiz Announce Fossil Fuel Divestment Act

LIZ KRUEGER July 07, 2015 | ISSUE: ENVIRONMENT CLIMATE CHANGE

New York - State Senator Liz Krueger and Assembly Assistant Speaker Felix W. Ortiz today announce require the State Co fossil fuel holdings b McKibben, Peter Yan endorsement of seve including 350.org, Na Chapter, Citizens Cau



5 ára ábyrgð fylgir nú öllu nýjum fólksbílum hjá Heklu!



Major pension fund Storebrand divests from a further 10 fossil fuel firms

Monday, January 27th, 2014 By



Norwegian pension fund and insurance firm Storebrand has announced it will be further reducing its exposure to the fossil fuel industry in a bid to ensure long-term stable profits.

In a press statement, the organisation's head of sustainable investment Christine Toklep Meisingset said,

"As a savings and pension provider our goal is to ensure long-term positive return for our customers. Part of that goal is achieved by reducing the risk in our portfolios, and climate change is the most comprehensive risk to sustainability. Therefore we have decided to further reduce our exposure to coal, this time in the utilities sector."



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COP21 Krafa iðngreina um aðgerðir

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Conference report

Calls for Carbon Markets at COP21: a conference report

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ABSTRACT

A number of leading international industry associations and organizations, representing thousands of companies from around the globe, took part in a side event at the IETA/WBCSD Business Hub in the Blue Zone at Le Bourget on Wednesday, 2 December. The Hub was part of the COP21 assembly of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris. In the session, a series of so-called 'Carbon Markets Statements' were presented in order to emphasize the importance of including Carbon Market provisions in the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015) if global warming is to be maintained below 2 °C. While the conference, as expected, did not achieve a global carbon price, the UNFCCC Agreement (2015, p. 19) mentions the role of non-party stakeholders such as civil society, the private sector and financial institutions in addressing climate change and "recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing." The



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Conference report

Lima Paris Action Agenda: Focus on Private Finance – note from COP21

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ABSTRACT

The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) marked a milestone in the course of international efforts on global climate action. As part of the COP21 side events, on December 4th the Lima Paris Action Agenda presented a half-day of presentations and round table discussions titled Focus on Private Finance. The event was supported by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Caisse des Dépôts, and the I4CE Institute for Climate Economics. This conference report summarizes the findings of the session and the messages delivered by finance industry representatives. Significant investment in low carbon assets is required to maintain



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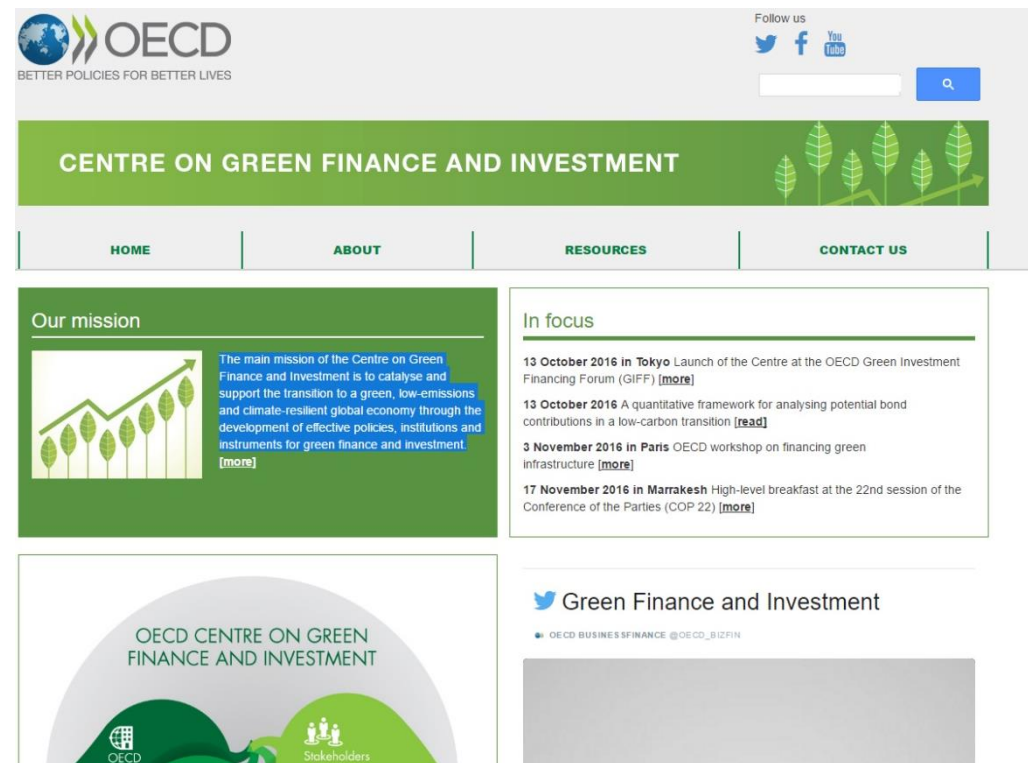
OECD miðstöð um græn fjármál og fjárfestingar

Meginhlutverk stofnunarinnar um græn fjármál og fjárfestingar er að stuðla og styðja við umskipti á hagkerfi heimsins:

- Grænar áherslur
- Lítil losun gróðurhúsalofttegunda
- Seigla varðandi olftslagbreytingar

Gert með þróun:

- Á skilvirkum stefnum, stofnunum og tækjum fyrir grænt fjármál og fjárfestingar



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Heimild: <http://www.oecd.org/cgfi/>



Aukin krafa um gagnsæi

- Sjálfbærni skýrslur
 - Lagaleg kvöð eða valfrelsi
 - Leið fyrir fjárfesta að meta fjárfestingakosti
 - GRI (TBL/PPP) skýrslur; bestu starfsvenjur
 - GRI leiðbeiningar (nú GRI4)
 - Alhliða staðlar (GRI 101, 102, 103)
 - Sértekir staðlar; efnahagur, umhverfi, samfélagumhverfi (GRI 200, 300, 400)
 - CDP skýrslur
 - Loftslag, vatn, skógar, fyrirtæki, borgir, stjórnvöld, aðfangakeðjur, fjárfestar, fylki og héruð





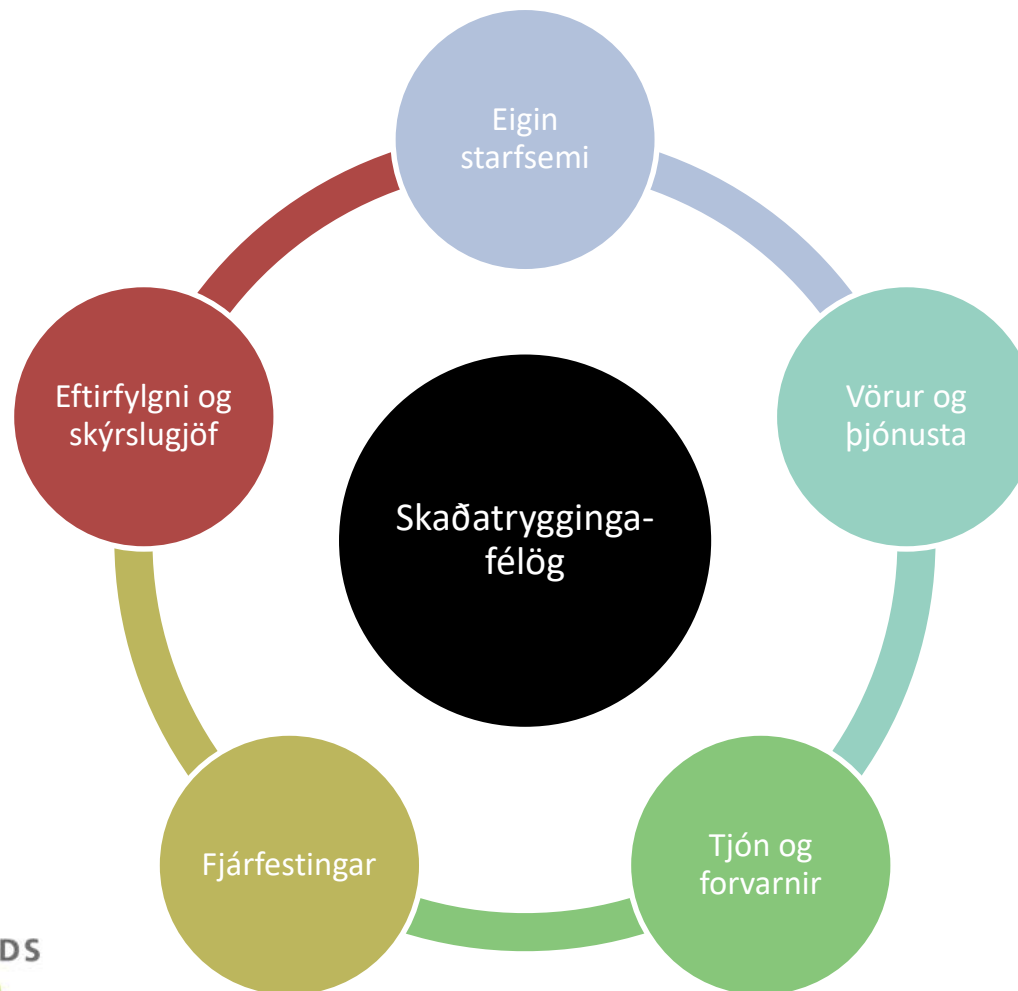
Íslenskar aðstæður

- Efnahagshrunið ýtir undir kröfu að fyrirtæki ástundi góða stjórnarhætti
- Áherslur þrengri hér en víða annarsstaðar
- Auknar kröfur
 - Sjálfbær þróun, Parísarsamkomulagið
 - Evrópusambandið: krafa um TBL (ESG/GRI) skýrslur
- Lög um skyldutryggingu lífeyrisréttinda og starfsemi lífeyrissjóða, nr. 129/1997, með síðari breytingum (fjárfestingarheimildir)





Ákvarðanir í daglegum rekstri fyrirtækja - dæmi





Niðurstaða

- Lestin er lögð af stað
 - Hvar liggja tækifærin?
 - Þekking fagfjárfesta og fyrirtækja
 - Vöruþróun og nýsköpun
 - Rannsóknir
 - Nýir markaðir, viðskiptaþróun
 - Draga úr áhættu með áherslu á sjálfbærni / samfélagslega ábyrgð / loftslagsmál
 - Valfrelsi – upp að vissu marki
 - Sveigjanleiki

